Highlights

- The country continues to face rapidly deteriorating security. In September, UNDSS registered 44 security incidents and the non-state armed groups (NSAG) continue their slow progress towards the Centre-Nord and Nord regions. Since January 2019, 478 security incidents were reported (as of 30 September), compared to 404 registered over the past four years (from 2015 to 2018).
- The number of internally displaced people (IDP) continues to rise. In September, 18,715 new IDPs were registered and settled in urban settings, in spontaneous sites, as well as in schools, bringing the overall number of IDPs to 486,360 (OCHA 8 October 2019).
- In September, the regional education authorities of the Centre-Nord region reported the occupation of schools by military: two primary schools in Barsalogho, Centre-Nord region, since May and two secondary schools in Dablo and Pensa, Centre-Nord region, since July. These schools are part of the closed ones during the 2018-2019 school year. The number of students affected have not yet been provided. UNICEF continues to monitor the situation of all closed and occupied schools in order to find appropriate solutions to the context.
- Five ambulances were looted and one burned down by NSAG in the Sahel health district. Overall, 69 health centres are closed and 71 are working with minimum operations, affecting an estimated 816,587 people (Ministry of Health (MoH) 27 September 2019).
- From January to September, 38,924 children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been treated in nutrition services nationwide and registered in the national health information management system.

UNICEF’s Response with Partners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HAC indices 2019</th>
<th>UNICEF</th>
<th>Sector/Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Target 2019</td>
<td>Results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment</td>
<td>133,100</td>
<td>38,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td>88,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># pregnant women in emergency-affected areas received two long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># people accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>27,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child-friendly spaces/other safe spaces</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>40,643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># out-of-school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>12,737</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30 September 2019

855,000
# children in need of humanitarian assistance out of 1.5 M
# people in need (Revised 2019 Humanitarian Response Plan)

209,135
# children displaced out of 486,360
# internally displaced people (IDP) registered

816,587
# people without access to health

UNICEF Appeal 2019 (revised HAC)
US$47.6 million

Funding Status (US$) 2019

- Carry Over US$ 4.2 m 9%
- Funds received US$ 9.1 m 19%
- Gap US$ 34.2 m 72%

Requirements US$ 47.6 ml
Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs
During the reporting period, continuous attacks against civilians have been reported, leading to additional waves of displacements. As of 8 October 2019, there were 486,360 IDPs (44 per cent children) all over the country. All the regions are now hosting IDPs, although the most affected regions remain the Centre-Nord (56 per cent) and Sahel (32 per cent).
By the end of September, 69 out 964 health centres in five emergency-affected regions were closed. An estimated 816,587 people have no or limited access to nutrition and health services. Djibo health district (Sahel region) is the most affected with 31 health centers closed and five working with minimum operations out of 41. In Djibo, on 11 September, a hearsay of imminent attack has led to the health workers fleeing, causing panic and the closure of several health centres. Barsalogho (Centre-Nord region) is the second most affected health district, with 7 out of 14 centers closed and Kaya (Centre-Nord region) with four centres closed. Also in Barsalogho, three health centres previously, closed in August, have reopened with the support of INGOs. Furthermore, 71 health centres are actually operating at reduced or minimum services: 21 in Sahel, 21 in Centre-Nord, 14 in Est, 10 in Nord and 5 in Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

Humanitarian Leadership and Coordination
UNICEF Burkina Faso leads the Nutrition, Education and WASH sectors, and the Child Protection sub-sector in close collaboration with governmental counterparts. UNICEF is also engaged and a member of the Health in emergency sector, led by the World Health Organization (WHO). During the reporting period, UNICEF contributed to the extension of UN integrated offices planned in five cities, including the expansion of the human resources (HR) capacity in the existing Dori zonal office. Since June, UNICEF has newly joined the UN common office in Kaya (Centre-Nord region) and Fada N’Gourma (Est region), and the recruitment of 14 staff is at the final stage.
UNICEF participated in the 2020 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Planning (HRP) process for the severity mapping and the calculation of the children in need, with the technical assistance of the global clusters (child protection, education, WASH and nutrition).

Humanitarian Strategy

UNICEF is supporting community-based interventions in areas where the government’s basic social services had to be suspended or are being severely restricted to reach the most vulnerable population. UNICEF continues to strengthen the national health and nutrition systems to deliver services in emergencies, including SAM prevention and treatment, and measles vaccination. UNICEF prioritizes the access to formal and informal schooling for children affected by crises and schools’ resilience building. Conflict-affected children are also receiving comprehensive child protection services through the decentralized child protection networks supported by UNICEF. With the drastic increase in IDPs and the rainy season, UNICEF’s interventions in emergency WASH services in communities affected by the crisis are becoming critical. With the opening of two sub-offices in Kaya (Centre-Nord region) and Fada N’Gourma (Est region), UNICEF will strengthen its preparedness and response capacity at the sub-national level.

Summary Analysis of the Programme Response
Nutrition
Since January 2019, 38,914 severe acute malnourished (SAM) children (51 percent girls) nationwide, representing 29 per cent of the 133,100 targeted, have received treatment in nutrition services. The data collection is on hold since May as health workers are on strike and stopped transmitting the monthly data to the District Health Information System (DHIS2). In September, UNICEF provided financial support for the

CONASUR, October 2019
training of 140 health workers on integrated management of acute malnutrition (IMAM) and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) in the health districts of Centre-Nord, Sahel and Est regions.

From 23 to 27 September, UNICEF, jointly with the nutrition directorate, organized a nutrition in emergency training for 35 regional health directors and the heads of the health districts of the Sahel, Est, Nord, Centre-Nord, Centre-Est, Boucle du Mouhoun regions.

UNICEF’s implementing partner Solidarité et entraide mutuelle au Sahel (SEMUS) conducted a screening of 33,363 children aged 6 to 59 months (2,614 girls) in the Nord region (Yako, Gourcy and Titao health districts) out of which 292 were found severely malnourished and were referred to the nearest health centre. Since January, community dialogues and sensitization via theaters and fora, cine/debates, public sensitization, culinary demonstrations and mobile phone sensitization sessions were held in 1,992 villages where IYCF interventions are ongoing (Plateau Central, Est, Sahel, Nord, Cascade and Sud-Ouest), reaching 137,114 men, 68,920 women and 41,790 children with messages related to appropriate nutrition and hygiene. A total of 25,959 mother-to-mother support groups have been set up to provide counselling to 389,391 pregnant and lactating women (84 per cent of the annual target).

The main challenges for the sector are linked to: i) access to health and nutrition services in areas affected by insecurity, including the increased number of health centres closed or functioning at minimum operation; ii) the low indirect coverage due to the absence of data reporting of the community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) program since May (28 per cent of SAM coverage as of May 2019), and iii) the low level of completeness of the data in the DHIS2 (only 1 per cent) due to the strike of the health sector. The 2019 national nutrition survey utilizing SMART methodology is ongoing with 500 surveyors trained in September. The training of 160 supervisors and data collection in the field are planned for October. In collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP), UNICEF is supporting the nutrition directorate to organize a rapid nutrition survey in six provinces with the highest number of IDPs that will take place in October 2019.

In September, UNICEF supported the organization of two workshops to amend the interim reports on the analysis of maternal nutrition program and the supply chain of maternal nutrition inputs, with the participation of UNICEF headquarters to improve the quality of analysis.

UNICEF has developed a training module on adolescent nutrition for health workers for the implementation of the supplementation of adolescent girls with folic acid iron and deworming.

Health
No new case of measles has been reported in September (epidemiological bulletin Week 35 to 39) despite data incompleteness on immunization due to the ongoing strike of the health sector. Only 2.37 per cent of weekly data has been transmitted by 53 health centres out of 2,240 in Week 39. In September, the security situation worsened and caused the closing of additional health centres and the reduction to minimum services of others, mainly in the region of Sahel (district of Djibo), affecting 816,587 people. In these areas where health centres are not functioning, community health workers (CHW) promote care according their competencies.

Education
During the reporting period, UNICEF and its implementing partners supported the training on the Safe school/psychosocial support (PSS) approach for 203 teachers (26 women) and 6 health workers (all men) in Sahel region (Séno, Soum, Oudalan, Yagha provinces) and in Est region (Gnagna, Gourma, Tapoa, Komondjari and Kompienga provinces). At the beginning of the new school year, in area where schools will be functional, almost 8,000 students will benefit from the PSS knowledge acquired by their teachers.

In September, UNICEF facilitated the access to informal education for 365 children (194 girls) in temporary learning spaces (TLS) in the Centre-Nord region. This brings to 12,737 the total number of children supported by UNICEF since January. Three TLSs were established, including one in Barsalogho camp and two in Kaya at Kougrin Louda School and Dimanssa School. All of these children, grouped according to their grades (3-6 years/preschool, 7-12 years/primary and 13-17 years/post-primary and secondary), followed socio-recreational and basic educational activities, and received awareness messages on key child protection topics tailored to their needs. To facilitate the back-to-school, local authorities, in collaboration with humanitarian actors, have been looking for solutions to relocate 43,022 IDPs occupying 92 schools. Solutions are being considered, such as
the relocation in uninhabited houses or to a transitional relocation site. Meanwhile, temporary learning spaces will be set up near the schools that will still be occupied. The needs assessments undertaken in early September revealed enormous needs in terms of rehabilitation of hundreds of classrooms and latrines as well as equipment with benches. The Education in Emergencies Working Group, as well as actors from development area (including UNICEF), are mobilized to meet the needs to facilitate the start of the school year.

Child Protection
UNICEF and its child protection (CP) partners are providing assistance in the Sahel, Centre-Nord, Nord and Est regions. During the reporting period, 4,781 new children, including 2,349 girls, were reached in these regions with CP services. These interventions included socio-educational and psychosocial support activities in response to the distress, and identification, documentation, service provision and referral to 359 children (180 girls) survivors of violence and abuse. This includes provision of psychosocial support, medical care and referral by UNICEF partners to three girls and three women survivors of sexual violence. Three hundred and thirty-one children (two girls) received integrated CP response using the case management approach. Two hundred and fifty children (130 girls) benefited of non-food items or cash transfer. Eighty-two children, including 35 girls, with specific needs of protection have been identified and referred to social and health services for appropriate care. No new unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) was identified. Seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two new people (4,363 women), including 1,820 adolescents (758 girls), benefited from awareness-raising activities in particular on prevention of family separation and violence against children while 937 women and adolescent girls received life skills education sessions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

As CP sector lead, UNICEF participated, with the government, in an interagency rapid assessment mission organized by the protection sector in Dori, in the commune of Gorom-Gorom, in the Sahel region. This mission highlighted a significant rise in child labour, including the worst forms in artisanal mining sites, as well as in the number of internally displaced children deprived of their birth certificate. Moreover, the mission reported an increased risk for girls to abduction by the unidentified armed groups.

WASH
In September 2019, 1,500 new people (52 per cent women and girls) have benefited from emergency water assistance and 6,562 new people (52 per cent women and girls) have benefited from emergency sanitation assistance in Centre-Nord region. This brings the total number of WASH beneficiaries to 61,648 (27,245 people for water, 61,648 people for hygiene and 11,460 for sanitation) since January 2019. UNICEF also continued its WASH interventions in IDP sites and host families, in partnership with Action Contre la Faim (ACF) in the Est region, Solidarités International in the Sahel region, OXFAM in the Centre-Nord region and the Red Cross Burkina Faso (CRBF) in crisis-affected Foubé village in the Centre-Nord region. Increased and frequent population movements remain a major challenge in terms of coordination, preparation and implementation of the response, and private companies have difficulties in accessing the sites to undertake construction work. Since mid-July, WASH emergency kits could not be transported to Foubé due to lack of access in the area. The latest boost in population movements increases drastically the needs and the lack of adequate funding and resources pose serious challenge to the response, which remains largely inadequate.

C4D
UNICEF, through its partnership with the national NGO Action Communautaire pour le Développement (ACD), continued to support radio-based programs in the Centre-Nord to promote dialogues among people affected by the emergency with a focus on social cohesion and life enhancing information in health (immunization, newborn health and pregnancy), WASH, nutrition, education and child protection issues. Ten public radio produce and broadcast microprograms, radio games and conduct door-to-door activities which, to date, have provided useful and accurate information to 200,000 children and 350,000 men and women on targeted topics. In partnership with ACD and the regional health directorate, with the collaboration with seven radios in the Sahel region, UNICEF will continue to support community mobilization and empowerment.

\(^1\) Danish refugee council (DRC), Christian children fund of Canada (CCFC), the Ministry of woman, national solidarity, family and humanitarian action (MFSNFAH), the Coordination nationale des associations des enfants et jeunes travailleurs du Burkina (CN-AEJTB) and Croix Rouge Burkina Faso (RCBF)
interventions to prevent potential community conflicts, promote peace, inclusiveness and non-discrimination, and strengthen social cohesion in Centre-Nord and Sahel regions.

**Media and external communication**

The media and external communication team reached out to international and national media to raise awareness on the humanitarian situation and response. The *Osservatorio Diritti* covered the crisis and interviewed a UNICEF specialist. A team of reporters of Al Jazeera was embedded with UNICEF to visit programs implemented to improve the lives of displaced children in Centre-Nord region. In addition to the *broadcast*, the Representative of UNICEF Burkina Faso was live interviewed on the global TV channel. The social media package of the global *Child Alert* was widely posted during the reported period, including with the support of the French *National Committee*. The Representative of UNICEF Burkina Faso was interviewed by *The New Humanitarian* (the date of publication is planned for October). Several international media have planned to come in October (Swedish freelance photojournalists, France 24) to cover the humanitarian situation.

The media and external communication team has worked closely with Programs to update the Fundraising package.

**Funding**

Based on the 2019 revised Humanitarian *Action for Children appeal* (HAC)\(^1\), the funding gap at the end of September 2019 is 72 per cent, a slight decrease (4 per cent) compared to the end of August. During the reporting period, UNICEF-Burkina Faso received US$1.7 million from CERF (second allocation) to strengthen much needed emergency responses in WASH, health and child protection in Sahel and Centre-Nord regions targeting IDP sites and host communities. In addition, the office received the second instalment of around US$200,000 on ECHO’s contribution to nutrition. The Education sector continues to have the largest funding gap, but some contributions from development donors (Norway, Switzerland and Denmark) have been used for the Safe school strategy and emergency school supplies. The Education section also received a new non-emergency contribution from “Education cannot wait” of US$800,000. Although these are not emergency funds, they significantly contribute to advancing the HAC programmatic target of Education in 2019.

UNICEF Burkina Faso would like to recognize the generous contributions from key partners including Japan, Sweden, CERF, USAID, ECHO and Austria. In addition, UNICEF recognizes the flexible and unearmarked funding received through the Global Humanitarian Thematic Fund.

### Appeal Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Revised HAC requirements (US$)</th>
<th>Funds available (US$)</th>
<th>Total available</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>15,520,000</td>
<td>2,624,515</td>
<td>6,273,415</td>
<td>9,246,585</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2,060,000</td>
<td>626,776</td>
<td>766,776</td>
<td>1,293,224</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>10,060,000</td>
<td>3,137,887</td>
<td>3,245,387</td>
<td>6,814,613</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>5,060,000</td>
<td>1,725,640</td>
<td>2,101,623</td>
<td>3,103,860</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>14,900,000</td>
<td>1,054,650</td>
<td>1,121,938</td>
<td>13,788,062</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,600,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,169,468</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,355,655</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,353,655</strong></td>
<td><strong>72%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UNICEF Burkina Faso Facebook** and **Twitter**

UNICEF Burkina Faso *Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal*

UNICEF *Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals*

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[1] The HRP have been revised in July 2019. Based on the revised HRP, HAC 2019 is being modified. In this July SitRep, the original HAC appeal was used for calculation.

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**Who to contact for more information**

Anne Vincent  
Representative  
UNICEF Burkina Faso  
Tel: +262.25 491 101  
Email: avincent@unicef.org

Rinko Kinoshita  
Deputy Representative  
UNICEF Burkina Faso  
Tel: +262.25 491 105  
Email: rkinoshita@unicef.org

Hadrien Bonnaud  
Chief of Communications  
UNICEF Burkina Faso  
Tel: +226.66 93 31 32  
Email: hbonnaud@unicef.org
## ANNEX A
### SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators 3</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs</th>
<th>Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019 Target</td>
<td>2019 Target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUTRITION</td>
<td></td>
<td>Change since last report ▲▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programmes</td>
<td>133,100</td>
<td>38,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Pregnant and lactating women of children aged 0 to 23 months received IYCF counselling</td>
<td>465,000</td>
<td>389,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>209,000</td>
<td>88,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Pregnant women in emergency affected areas received two long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Mothers with newborn children in emergency-affected areas received at least one postnatal visit by a community health worker</td>
<td>17,088</td>
<td>7,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People accessing the agreed quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>27,245 ▲1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People accessing appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>136,000</td>
<td>11,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># People accessing hygiene awareness interventions in the targeted regions</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>61,648 ▲6,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD PROTECTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children reached with psychosocial support, including access to child friendly spaces/other safe spaces</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>40,643 ▲4,781</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Women and children provided with prevention or response interventions to address gender-based violence</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,931 ▲937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDUCATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Out of school children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis accessing formal or non-formal basic education</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>12,737 ▲365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Children aged 3 to 17 years affected by crisis attending education in a classroom where the teacher has been trained in psychosocial support and conflict/disaster risk reduction</td>
<td>374,839</td>
<td>339,754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Girls and boys aged 3-17 years affected by crisis receiving learning materials</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>12,372</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3 In nutrition and health, sectors are the same for UNICEF and the sector.